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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/479,886	01/10/2000	TAKASHI KAKIUCHI	G5030.0013/P	3652
24998	7590	04/08/2004	EXAMINER	
DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP 2101 L STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20037-1526			CHANG, JON CARLTON	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2623		
DATE MAILED: 04/08/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/479,886	KAKIUCHI ET AL.
<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
Jon Chang	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/18/03, 2/18/04.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All   b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on December 18, 2003 has been entered.

***Response to Applicants' Amendment and Arguments***

2. The amendments filed December 18, 2003 and February 18, 2004, have been entered and made of record.

On page 9, first three paragraphs, and on page 10 next to last paragraph, Applicants argue in essence that Fu does not disclose detecting "arbitrary images" as is now claimed, but instead detects only a specific type of image. The Examiner disagrees for at least the following reasons. The Fu discloses detection of "a bitmap image provided by any digital image acquisition device" (column 6, lines 16-19), as well as "currency, securities, negotiable instruments, etc." (column 11, lines 33-34). Clearly, this meets the generally accepted definition of the word "arbitrary," that being "based on or determined by individual preference or convenience rather than by necessity or the intrinsic nature of something." (see Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, page 99). Further, considering Fu's "basic pattern" to which Applicants refer, the patent states, "The image content may vary" (column 6, lines 1-8). Additionally, the pattern

can be that present on currency, securities, negotiable instruments, etc." (column 11, lines 33-34). Fu's images do not appear to be of a fixed, specific type as Applicants are contending. Additionally, if one were to assume for the sake of argument that Fu's patent requires a specific type of image, if a person were to operate Applicant's invention, and use the specific type of image Applicant attributes to Fu (since the term "arbitrary" allows any preferred image to be used), then this would infringe Fu's patent. In other words, the language of Applicant's claim is broad enough to encompass the specific type of image Applicant attributes to Fu.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,370,271 to Fu et al. (hereinafter "Fu").

As to claim 1, Fu discloses an image recognition device, for detecting arbitrary images (note "a bitmap image provided by any digital image acquisition device" at

column 6, lines 16-19, as well as "currency, securities, negotiable instruments, etc." at column 11, lines 33-34), comprising:

an element matching means to match a plurality of input pattern elements obtained by dividing an input image into a plurality of regions with the corresponding target pattern elements of a target pattern (column 2, line 65 to column 3, line 1; column 3, lines 7-11; Figures 1A-1E; Fig.6, elements 603, 604, 605); and

a pattern detection means to detect relative positions of said plurality of input pattern elements compared with a multiple magnification reference arrangement data (column 7, lines 47-56; column 9, lines 1-3) of each of said target pattern elements in order to recognize whether said input image includes said target pattern (column 3, lines 4-5; Figs.1A-1E; Fig.6, elements 608, 609).

As to claim 2, Fu discloses an image recognition device, for detecting arbitrary images, comprising:

a dictionary generating unit which stores dictionary data for each pattern element in a target pattern (column 4, line 63);

an element matching unit, which compares and matches input image pattern data which is provided as input against said dictionary data stored in said dictionary generating unit (column 2, line 65 to column 3, line 1; column 3, lines 7-11; Figures 1A-1E; Fig.6, elements 603, 604, 605);

an arrangement data generating unit which stores the position data representing the arrangement of each of the target pattern elements at a plurality of magnifications (column 3, lines 4-5; column 7, lines 46-58; column 9, lines 1-3); and

a pattern detection unit, which based on the output of said element matching unit and said position data from said arrangement data generating unit, determines whether said target pattern can be found in said input image pattern data (column 3, lines 4-5; Figures 1A-1E; Fig.6, elements 608, 609).

Regarding claims 3-6, Fu further discloses that the dictionary generating unit, the element matching unit, the arrangement data generating unit, and the pattern detection unit comprising software routines (column 5, lines 22-24).

As to claim 7, Fu discloses an image processing device, for detecting arbitrary images (note "a bitmap image provided by any digital image acquisition device" at column 6, lines 16-19, as well as "currency, securities, negotiable instruments, etc." at column 11, lines 33-34), comprising:

an element matching means to match a plurality of input pattern elements obtained by dividing an input image into a plurality of regions with the corresponding target pattern elements of a target pattern (column 2, line 65 to column 3, line 1; column 3, lines 7-11; Figures 1A-1E; Fig.6, elements 603, 604, 605);

a pattern detection means to detect relative positions of said plurality of input pattern elements compared with a reference arrangement data at multiple magnifications of each of said target pattern elements in order to recognize whether said input image includes said target pattern (column 3, lines 4-5; column 7, lines 46-58; column 9, lines 1-3; Figures 1A-1E; Fig.6, elements 608, 609) ; and

a control means to control output of said input image to an output device when

said pattern detection means recognizes said input image includes said target pattern (Figs 1A-1E; note the printer).

With regard to claim 8, Fu further discloses that the output device comprises a printer (Figs. 1A-1E).

Fu further discloses the scanner, digital camera or floppy disk for inputting the input image, as required by claims 9-11 (Figs.1A-1E; column 5, lines4-5 and 11-12).

With regard to claim 12, Fu further discloses a personal computer to facilitate copying of said input image (Fig.1C).

Claim 13 is drawn to a recording medium containing computer code for implementing an image recognition method for detecting arbitrary images which corresponds to the device of claim 1. Fu discloses this at column 5, line 4-10.

As to claim 14, Fu discloses a method of processing an image, said method comprising:

inputting a reference image, said reference image being an arbitrary image (column 3, lines 4-12; note "a bitmap image provided by any digital image acquisition device" at column 6, lines 16-19, as well as "currency, securities, negotiable instruments, etc." at column 11, lines 33-34);

determining target pattern elements for said reference image by dividing said reference image into a plurality of regions (column 3, lines 37-41);

determining reference arrangement data for each of said target pattern elements at a plurality of magnifications (column 3, lines 4-15; column 7, lines 46-58; column 9, lines 1-3);

inputting data for an input image (Fig.6, input to element 601);  
determining input elements for said input image by dividing said input image  
into said plurality of regions corresponding to said reference image (column 3, lines 9-  
10); and  
comparing said target pattern elements and said input elements (column 3, lines  
12-15).

As to claim 15, Fu discloses the method of claim 14, wherein said comparing  
comprises comparing said target pattern elements and said input elements relative  
position to each other using said arrangement data (the templates, column 3, lines 40-  
41).

As to claim 16, Fu discloses the method of claim 14 further comprising halting if  
said target pattern elements include said input elements based on said comparing  
(column 6, lines 48-51).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all  
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set  
forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and  
the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the  
invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.  
Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of  
the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fu.

As to claim 18, Fu does not disclose reducing the resolution of a reproduction of said input image if said target pattern elements include said input elements based on said comparing. The Examiner takes Official Notice that reducing the resolution of a reproduction is well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement this technique in Fu because it would allow a person to easily distinguish a reproduction from an original.

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Fu and U.S. Patent 5,583,614 to Hasuo et al. (hereinafter "Hasuo").

As to claim 17, Fu does not disclose changing the color of a reproduction of said input image if said target pattern elements include said input elements based on said comparing. However, Hasuo teaches outputting an image in a different color if it is determined that an input image is money (i.e., should not be copied) based on a comparison (Fig.6). It would have been obvious to employ Hasuo's technique in Fu's method because this would allow a person to easily see that a printed document is a

copy, and not an original. This would be important for documents which should not be copied exactly, such as money, for example.

8. Claims 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Fu and U.S. Patent 5,257,119 to Funada et al. (hereinafter "Funada").

As to claim 19, Fu does not disclose superimposing an alphanumeric character on top of a reproduction of said input image if said target pattern elements include said input elements based on said comparing. However, Funada teaches superimposing alphanumeric characters on top of a reproduction of an input image when it is determined that the input image is confidential based on the presence of certain information in the image (e.g., Fig.10; column 8, line 46 to column 9, line 11). It would have been obvious to employ Funada's technique in Fu's method because this would allow a person to easily see that a printed document is a copy, and not an original. This would be important for documents which should not be copied, such as confidential documents, for example.

#### ***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jon Chang whose telephone number is (703)305-8439. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amelia Au can be reached on (703)308-6604. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Jon Chang  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2623

Jon Chang  
April 5, 2004